City of Redmond Cash Management Program



Presented by:

Lenda Crawford, Finance Director Kelley Wood, Cash Manager



Cash Management - What is it?

- Managing the city's cash position by ensuring money is available to meet daily, weekly, and monthly financial needs
- Investing cash that is not currently needed for operations and capital
 - Investments structured to meet both short-term and long-term needs
- Negotiating banking services agreements necessary to transact city business (e.g. lockbox, custody services, wire transfers and general bank accounts.)



How is the City's cash managed?

- Governed by State law and the city's Investment Policy
- Investment Policy approved by City Council
 - Policy requires use of "Prudent Person Standard"
 - Provides guidance for city staff when investing the city's financial assets
 - Provides information to any brokers or financial institutions with which the city invests



Investment Policy Objectives

- In Priority Order:
 - Safety of principal
 - Liquidity of funds
 - Return on investment



Safety of Principal

- Highest priority objective as it seeks to preserve capital
- Investments are diversified to minimize risk exposure
- Third party trustee bank used for settlement and payments

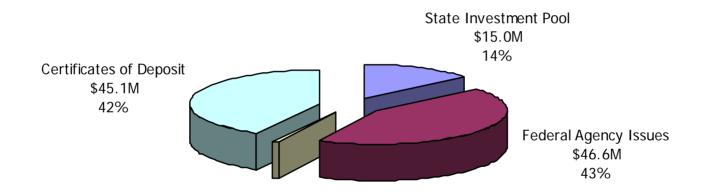
Safety of Principal continued

Investments are diversified by type of security, issuer and maximum holdings allowed.

Type of Security	<u>Maximum Holdings</u>
Certificates of Deposit	50% of Portfolio 10% per Issuer 20% of Issuer's Net Worth
U.S. Treasury Notes, Bonds or Certificates	100% of Portfolio
Federal Agency Issues	100% of Portfolio
Bankers Acceptances	25% of Portfolio, 10% per Issuer
State of Washington or Local Government Bonds	25% of Portfolio 10% per Issuer
Repurchase Agreements	25% of Portfolio, 25% per Dealer
State Investment Pool	100% of Portfolio
Commercial Paper	10% of Portfolio, 10% per Issuer
Mutual Funds	Arbitrage Related Only
Other Authorized Investments	10% of Portfolio

Redmond's Investment Portfolio

As of 4/30/04 \$107.6M



Money Market \$0.9M 1%



Liquidity of Funds

- City invests to match maturities with anticipated cash flow requirements
- Portfolio maturities are laddered to provide for continuous cash flow
 - Overnight funds invested with the State Investment Pool
 - Longer maturing investments are purchased with 6 month to 3 year time horizons



Return on Investments

- The risk of each investment is evaluated before considering the return
- Comparisons are made between investments to ensure competitive rates of return
- Goal is to meet or exceed a performance standard:
 - Prior to 2001 the city benchmarked to the 6 month Treasury bill
 - The current benchmark is the 2 year average of the 2-Year Treasury Note



Investment Returns

Annual Interest Received

_	1995	1999	2003	
Average Annual Return Benchmark - 6-mo T-Bill Benchmark - 2 yr T-Note	5.91% 5.94% N/A	5.43% 4.78% N/A	2.55% 1.17% 2.65%	
Total Annual Interest	\$2.5M	\$4.1M	\$3.5M	



Portfolio/Cash Balance History

Cash Balances as of December 31

\$'s in millions

Category	1995		1999		2003	
General Capital Projects	\$	15.5	\$	34.9	\$	49.7
Utility Operations and CIP		11.2		19.9		31.9
Reserves: General Operations		3.5		4.9		5.4
Reserves: Equipment Replacement		3.5		4.3		7.7
Special Revenues		3.3		1.8		2.6
General Fund		7.0		15.8		5.9
Internal Service		1.1		1.8		2.4
Debt Service		3.7		2.6		1.4
Trust & Agency		0.2		0.2		0.7
	\$	49.0	\$	86.2	\$	107.7



General Capital Projects

- Increases between 1995 and 2003 due to:
 - Business Tax Surcharge instituted in 1997
 - Transferring \$1.1M of Sales Tax on Construction beginning in 1997
 - Increased contribution from the General Fund
 - From 4% to 5% in 1995
 - Large transfers from the General Fund for City Hall
 - Carryover of unexpended funds (details to be provided on Tuesday night)



Utility Funds

- Higher balances in the Utility funds are due to:
 - Stormwater management CIP surcharge beginning in 2000 and expiring at the end of 2004
 - Urban Planned Developments coming on line.
 - Carryover of unexpended capital funds (details to be provided on Tuesday night)



Two types of Reserves

- General Operations (\$5.4M)
 - Reserve balance has increased from 1995 to 2003 consistent with the growth in General Fund revenues
 - Reserves as a % of General Fund revenue reduced from 10% to 8.5% in 2003
- Equipment Replacement (\$7.7M)
 - Increases primarily due to growth and cost of replacing the city's fleet as well as higher funding levels for general capital equipment



General Fund

- Highly sensitive to changes in the economy
- Decline due to higher cost of doing business during the last several years of decreasing revenues



Internal Service Fund

Increases due primarily to the creation of the Information Technology fund in 1997



Debt service

- Decline due to less monies required in the LID Guaranty Fund as bonds are paid off
 - 1995 outstanding LID's, \$6.1M
 - 2003 outstanding LID's, \$1.7M



Summary

- The city's investment portfolio has increased from \$49.0 million in 1995 to \$107.7 million at the end of 2003
- Major increases in the city's portfolio are due to higher balances in the Capital Investment Program and Utilities
- The cash balance in the General Fund has declined since 1995